comes hard (or glazed), the corn may be cut without injury to the grain.

I make a stanchion for the shock by tying the tops of four hills together, thus 🗙 -then the fodder should be set up in the angles as nearly perpendicular as possible. After setting up six or eight hills, the tops should be tied together with a wisp of grass or stalk; this makes a firm beginning The shock should contain at for a shock. least 144 hills, as the larger it is less proportionally it will be exposed to the weather. Bear in mind that the stalks should be set up as nearly perpendicular as possible. Lastly the shock should be well tied at the top with a band of rye straw.

Corn put up in this manner will not fall down before husking time. I usually husk my corn in from four to six weeks after cutting it up. When the corn is husked, the fodder should be tied with straw in convenient sized bundles for pitching, and it is better to put the stalks from two shocks into one, and tie the tops as before; then, if the weather is dry, it may be hauled at any time and put in stacks convenient to barn. There is no safety in putting it in ł the mow, however dry it may appear, for the pith in the but of the stalk is a great absorbent, and as long as the stalks stand on the ground it will retain moisture enough to spoil the stalks if put into a mow; but | when they are stacked up so that the butts come to the sun and air, the stalks will not + spoil.

I make my stacks in the following manner, so that we can always haul in an entire stack at a time :- Take a pole, from 4 to ! 6 inches thick and from 15 to 18 feet long, and set it firmly in the ground: then build the stack around it, laying the tops in against the pole and the buts out, keeping the middle full as in other stacks. At the top I make a cap of a bundle of stalks.

Corn that is sown for fodder should be treated as nearly in the same manner as possible, and you will have good sweet food for your cattle, which they will need no coaxing to eat.

Your motto, in preparing corn fodder for stock, from first to last, must be-" what- , ever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." It is no wonder that cattle should refuse to eat stalks, that have stood where they grew till the winds and frosts of autumn have bleached and dried out every particle of nutriment-then cut and thrown ! clover is so beneficial to the soil, is because in heaps, (they do not deserve the name of) of the large per centage of its substance stacks.) where they are completely soaked which is taken from the air. It is evident

by the rain ; and after being husked, thrown into mows or large stacks, where they heat and mould, and only come bofore the cattle when half are rotten, and the other half tinted with the fumes of that which is fit only for the manure yard.

There is a very great waste for want of care, in the curing of this crop. This year, especially, owing to the drouth and consequent short crop of hay, cornstalks should be secured with great care, and fed in the most economical way. IRA M. ALLEN.

PLOWING UNDER CLOVER.

We commend the following from the Maine Farmer to the attention of our Westtern farmers. We believe the practice of plowing under elover could be followed with decided advantage especially to be followed by wheat. A good coating of slacked lime or plaster sowed on the clover before plowing under would doubtless be found of advantage.

" The principal crop used in this country for green manuring, or for plowing under, is red clover. This kind of manuring is not practiced to any considerable extent. We are not habituated to waiting long enough for results-we want to see the effect almost directly following the cause; and again we are apt to think, or at least to act as if we thought it was a loss, not to harvest and preserve every crop the soil will yield. So when we have a fine field of clover, redolent with blossoms and fragrance, the temptation to cut it is too strong to be resisted, although we may still be aware that the soil needs the substance derived from plowing it under.

The plants principally used in Europe for plowing under as green manure, are the spurrey and the white lupine. These are leguminous plants of quick growth, and drawing their substance largely from the Of the former, as many as three crops air. are sometimes turned under in the same season. It thrives best in a damp climate, hence England is well adapted to its growth, and it is used for the purpose of plowing under to assist in restoring and to invigorate sandy lands, and old worn out fields.

We believe that these plants have been cultivated for this purpose with good effect in this country, but probably nothing will The answer the purpose so well as clover. principal reason why the plowing under of